Resolution Consultants A Joint Venture of AECOM & EnSafe 1500 Wells Fargo Building 440 Monticello Avenue Norfolk, Virginia 23510

April 5, 2016

Contract N62470-11-D-8013 Contract Task Order No. WE-07

#### **MEMORANDUM**

Re: Meeting Notification, Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) for Naval Industrial Weapons Reserve Plant Calverton, NY

To: The Members of the RAB

The Navy would like to announce that a RAB meeting has been scheduled for Thursday, April 21, 2016. This meeting is open to the general public and will begin at 7:00 PM. The location of the meeting is the Calverton Community Center, Grumman Boulevard, Calverton, New York.

Items that will be discussed during this meeting will include:

- Site 2 Construction Update
- Site 7 Monitoring Update
- Site 6A Southern Area Fence Line Treatment System Operations Update
- 2015 Basewide Groundwater Investigation Summary

Additionally, attached for your review are the minutes of the RAB meeting held on October 27, 2015. The Navy requests that you review these minutes and provide any comments that you may have to the Remedial Project Manager, Mr. Joseph McCloud. These minutes will be discussed and approved at the April 21, 2016 RAB meeting.

Any questions regarding this correspondence should be directed to Mr. Joseph McCloud at (757) 341-2010 or via email at joseph.mccloud@navy.mil.

Sincerely,

Robert Forstner, PE Project Manager



# RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP), CALVERTON CALVERTON COMMUNITY CENTER, CALVERTON, NEW YORK TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 2015

The forty-third meeting of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) was held at the Calverton Community Center. Meeting attendees included representatives from the Navy (Joseph McCloud), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) (Henry Wilkie), Suffolk County Department of Economic Development and Planning (Andrew Freleng), Town of Riverhead (Drew Dillingham), RAB Community Members (Sid Bail, Lou Cork, Vincent Racaniello), Arcadis (Paul Martorano), Resolution Consultants (Robert Forstner, Michael Zobel), Tetra Tech (David Brayack), and H&S Environmental (Jen Good). The sign-in sheet is included as Attachment 1.

#### **WELCOME AND AGENDA REVIEW**

The Navy representative, Mr. Joseph McCloud, welcomed everyone to the RAB meeting and introduced the meeting agenda. The agenda for the meeting is included as Attachment 2. The Navy presentations are included in Attachment 3.

#### **DISTRIBUTION AND APPROVAL OF MINUTES**

Mr. McCloud asked whether the RAB members received the RAB meeting minutes from the April 2015 meeting, and if there were questions or comments on the minutes. No questions or comments were raised, and the minutes for the April 2015 RAB meeting were approved.

#### **COMMUNITY UPDATE**

Mr. Vincent Racaniello welcomed all attendees to the meeting and introduced himself as the new Community Co-Chair for the RAB.

# TECHNICAL PROGRESS – GENERAL OVERVIEW OF INSTALLATION RESTORATION SITES AND SITE 2 GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION UPDATE

Mr. McCloud then introduced the technical portion of the meeting, which consisted of presentations on the current activities at Sites 2, 6A/10, 7 and the Southern Area. Prior to beginning the site-specific presentations, Mr. Racaniello inquired as to the Navy's annual costs for the active remedial actions; Mr. McCloud indicated that 2015 costs for the Site 2 work were estimated at approximately \$1.5 million, and costs for operation of the Fence Line Treatment System (FLTS) were about \$240,000 (exclusive of the costs of a new extraction well to be installed). Other costs (including ongoing monitoring costs for Site 7 and the basewide monitoring program) were not available.

Mr. McCloud then provided an update on activities at Site 2. The presentation is included in Attachment 3. An overall timeline of the history of recent munitions response work at the site was provided, beginning with the discovery of 20-mm ammunition fragments during a soil investigation in 2010, and subsequent geophysical mapping conducted in 2010 and 2013 resulting in three removal actions from 2011 through 2012, 2014 and 2015 in order to address unexploded ordnance (UXO) and munitions and explosives of concern (MEC) issues.

Summaries of the various areas of excavation and quantities of MEC and Material Potentially Presenting an Explosive Hazard (MPPEH) handled during the 2012 and 2014 removal actions (identified as Phases II and III of the response, respectively) were presented. The most recent completed response action occurred between April and October 2014, and included munitions and environmental remedial activities. The munitions response operation used manual and mechanical screening to process approximately 4,100 cubic yards (CY) of soil. A total of 689 items classified as Material Designated as Safe (MDAS) were recovered and destroyed, and 323 items of MPPEH were destroyed in Phase III.

The combined results of digital geophysical mapping (DGM) investigations (including the original full-coverage survey conducted in 2010 [referred to as Phase I of the response] and a supplemental survey conducted in 2013) were presented. Mr. Racaniello inquired as to the technology used to identify the individual targets and saturated areas shown in the DGM output; Mr. David Brayack (Tetra Tech) responded, indicating that magnetometer responses are the basis for the DGM mapping.

Based on the results of the combined DGM output, the scope and schedule of the 2015 MEC response removal action was presented. The purpose of this action was to address the "margin" of the clearing in the northwest portion of Site 2, where the supplemental DGM investigation indicated the presence of potential MEC or MPPEH targets in forested areas that were not previously excavated. Portions of the margin area on Navy-owned property were to be excavated, screened and backfilled to a depth of 18 inches, while portions of the margin area outside of the Navy-owned property were to be excavated, screened and backfilled to a depth of 36 inches. Pictures of the ongoing action were shown, including illustrations of typical equipment, site layouts, and processing operations. Mr. McCloud noted that the pre-mobilization estimate was that about 10% of the material to be excavated would consist of "overs" (i.e., material larger than gravel-size particles that would not pass through the mechanical screener), but in practice the contractor was encountering approximately 35% overs.

The overall schedule and a summary of the work completed during the 2015 response action and upcoming activities were then presented. Mobilization occurred in June 2015, and mechanical excavation, screening and backfill took place from July through September 2015. Transportation and disposal of overs, MEC and MPPEH was ongoing in October 2015, as was site restoration. A total of 4,152 CY of soil

was excavated, screened and backfilled, 1,171 20 mm projectiles and one 3.5-inch practice rocket were removed and disposed of as MDAS, and a total of 11,980 pounds of recyclable metal was recovered. A feasibility study (FS), proposed remedial action plan and remedial design (RD) are tentatively scheduled for completion in 2016, a Record of Decision (ROD) is planned for 2017, and remedy construction is currently targeted for implementation in 2018.

Mr. Racaniello inquired as to the likely nature of the response. Mr. McCloud indicated that there are still many questions as to what might comprise a proper response, and that analysis in the FS is meant to address those questions. It was indicated that the contractor wasn't able to excavate as much as was planned in 2015 due to several issues (including the greater-than-expected quantity of overs) and that the FS will need to account for that. Mr. Brayack noted that an issue with residual munitions is that it is never certain everything was removed, and as a result a cover with land use controls (LUCs) would be the most likely action. Only five fragments recovered during the 2015 removal action were considered live, but nevertheless MEC and UXO issues remain a hazard due to the unknown residual material. Groundwater quality issues remain and the FS will seek to address that issue as well. However, with drums containing product having been removed during the 2014 response action, it is believed that the source is now eliminated and continued monitoring will be undertaken to see how groundwater quality responds. Mr. Racaniello asked if a cover might be installed before a ROD is completed. Mr. Brayack indicated this would not likely occur; the town has set aside this area for pine barren conservation in its development plan, so most likely the MEC/UXO-impacted areas would be fenced off but the remainder of the site would continue to exist as a pine barren.

#### TECHNICAL PROGRESS - FENCE-LINE TREATMENT SYSTEM UPDATE

Ms. Jen Good (H&S Environmental) provided an update on the operation of the Fence-Line Treatment System (FLTS). The presentation is included in Attachment 3. The FLTS was constructed pursuant to a ROD for Site 6A/10B that was issued in May 2012. The selected remedy calls for LUCs and a system to extract, treat and infiltrate groundwater in order to achieve the remedial goal of containing the spread of a plume of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) leaving the site in groundwater.

The FLTS system employs two extraction wells, air stripping equipment, and two infiltration galleries in order to control the VOC plume. Construction started in October 2012 and was completed in October 2013, and system start-up occurred on October 8, 2013.

Operating statistics and sampling data were then presented, covering a 24-month period from system startup through September 2015. System uptime and flow rates were lower in the first four months due to issues associated with system startup, but since February 2014 uptime typically exceeded 85 percent. Average influent flowrates exceeded 78 gallons per minute (gpm), and in excess of 3 million gallons of

water were treated monthly through February 2015. The system operated at a reduced rate beginning in March 2015, initially due to a seasonally-elevated groundwater table and subsequently due to reduced output from extraction well EW-2. Since May 2015, average influent flow rates declined on a monthly basis from 77.2 gpm to 68.6 gpm in September 2015.

Influent contaminant concentration trends were then presented. Generally, a downward trend has been observed since the system began operation. Based on the influent data, it is estimated that the system is currently removing less than a half pound of VOCs on a monthly basis, and the cumulative removal through September 2015 was estimated at 47.93 pounds. The FLTS maintains continued compliance with all discharge goals, including effluent levels less than the relevant New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs), and VOC removal efficiency exceeds 99 percent.

Due to continuing decreases in yield from extraction well EW-2, a new extraction well approximately 100 feet north of EW-2 is planned for November 2015. Mr. Racaniello asked if the location of the new well to the north would affect operation of the system as a whole. Mr. Brayack indicated that based on the capture zone of the system for the existing extraction well locations, the more northerly location of the new extraction well may help capture additional VOC inventory if the plume has shifted to east, as suggested by monitoring data. It is also hoped that the new location will avoid an apparent pocket of soils with high iron content, as iron fouling is being considered as a potential cause of the decreasing yield at EW-2.

#### **TECHNICAL PROGRESS – SITE 7 REMEDIAL ACTION UPDATE**

Ms. Good provided an update on the status of Site 7 (the former Fuel Depot). The presentation is included in Attachment 3. A summary of the site history was provided first, noting that an air sparging / soil-vapor extraction (AS/SVE) system started operation on a pilot scale in 2005 and at full scale in 2006, and was operated seasonally (April to December) through November 2013. Modifications were made over time to improve performance, but the system reached the end of its functional life, with a major blower overhaul required to continue operation. The system was shut down in November 2013 and routine monitoring began according to the "Performance and Shutdown Evaluation" plan.

A summary of the historic tank areas, the layout of injection, monitoring and extraction wells, and system performance was then shown, including a figure depicting the extent of the contaminant plume shrinking over time. Routine sampling activities conducted since system shutdown (including quarterly sampling of seven wells) were then summarized, and contaminant trends were shown. It was noted that groundwater sampling will continue on a quarterly basis through December 2015, and then on a semi-annual basis through 2016.

Mr. Robert Forstner (Resolution Consultants) then described the decommissioning of the AS/SVE system and the path forward for the site. The demolition contractor mobilized to the site on August 10, 2015, and completed removal of piping and abandonment of wells during the first week of site work. The equipment within the fabric structure was removed and all material was decontaminated and recycled or disposed. The fabric structure itself was repurposed by the manufacturer for reuse by a museum. Photographs indicating the progress of the work, including the final site condition, were shown. A construction completion report from the contractor was pending. Regarding future work, additional action in the form of in-situ remediation was considered likely. Further analysis of options and contracting were underway, with implementation targeted for 2016.

#### **TECHNICAL PROGRESS – 2015 GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION**

Mr. Forstner provided an update on a presentation on the status of the 2015 groundwater investigation, including preliminary results from supplemental samples collected in July 2015 for various purposes, and the springtime Peconic River Area samples collected in April 2015. The presentation is included in Attachment 3.

The supplemental sampling completed in July 2015 included two locations at Site 2 that were not sampled in September 2014, additional samples at Site 6A to monitor an observed upward trend in VOC concentrations in the former source area, and additional sampling in the Southern Area in support of siting the replacement extraction well for the FLTS. Updated tag maps for the areas of supplemental sampling were presented.

The results at Site 2 show an increase in VOC concentrations at FT-MW09I, near the clearing where several drums containing product were removed during the 2014 response action. Trichloroethene results in this area have been above the MCL since the well was first installed in 2013, but are rising and reached 15  $\mu$ g/L (three times the MCL of 5  $\mu$ g/L) in July 2015. Results for 1,1,1-trichloroethane and 1,1-dichloroethane (13 and 47  $\mu$ g/L, respectively) also exceeded MCLs (5  $\mu$ g/L for both compounds) at this location for the first time in July 2015. However, at FT-MW10I (near the property line along Grumman Boulevard), VOC concentrations remained below MCLs.

Results at the Site 6A Source Area indicate that a recent increasing trend in VOC concentrations may have levelled off or reversed at the western portion of the source area, but concentrations were still increasing at the eastern end. Concentrations of ethylbenzene and isopropyl benzene (12 and 7.9  $\mu$ g/L, respectively) to the west at FC-MW02SR1 in September 2014 exceeded MCLs (5  $\mu$ g/L for both compounds), but in July 2015 these concentrations decreased to 3.0  $\mu$ g/L for ethylbenzene (below the MCL) and 5.5  $\mu$ g/L for isopropyl benzene (nominally above the MCL). Concentrations to the east at FC-MW03SR1 increased for several VOCs, and six compounds (1,1-dichloroethene, 1,1-dichlorethane,

ethylbenzene, isopropyl benzene, naphthalene and xylenes) exceeded MCLs (5  $\mu$ g/L for all compounds), with concentrations of ethylbenzene and naphthalene (150 and 140  $\mu$ g/L, respectively) particularly notable.

Supplemental samples were collected from three locations in the Southern Area for use in optimizing the location of the new FLTS extraction well. Piezometers SA-PZ179I, SA-PZ180I and SA-PZ181I were sampled for the first time in July 2015 (previously, these locations were used for gauging purposes only to evaluate the capture zone of the FLTS). Although VOCs were detected at SA-PZ181I (the northernmost of the three locations), none exceeded their MCL. VOC concentrations at the other two locations exceeded MCLs for at least three VOCs. At SA-PZ180I, VOCs exceeding MCLs included 1,1,1-trichloroethane (38  $\mu$ g/L) and chloroethane (10  $\mu$ g/L). At SA-PZ179I, VOCs exceeding MCLs included 1,1,1-trichloroethane (21  $\mu$ g/L), 1,1-dichloroethane (130  $\mu$ g/L), 1,1-dichloroethane (8.4  $\mu$ g/L) and chloroethane (28  $\mu$ g/L). Based on the results of these supplemental samples, it was concluded that locating the replacement extraction well north of the existing EW-2 would optimize VOC recovery and treatment.

The preliminary results for the springtime component of the basewide monitoring program were also presented. The springtime component of this program includes the collection of surface water, sediment and porewater samples from locations within the Peconic River. The surface water and sediment samples are all co-located at four locations. The porewater samples are collected from existing piezometers in the northern bank of the Peconic River; two of these locations are co-located with a surface water/sediment sampling location, and the other two piezometers are located elsewhere along the bank.

Results from the April 2015 sampling in the Peconic River were generally consistent with results from prior years. VOCs were detected in all four surface water samples and two porewater samples, but none of the detected VOC concentrations exceeded their corresponding benchmark values established in the Site 6A/Southern Area RD. VOCs were also detected in three of the sediment samples; however, there are no benchmarks established in the RD for VOC concentrations in sediment. (NB — As noted at the meeting, an incorrect map was included in the handouts that did not include the April 2015 surface water, sediment and porewater data discussed above; the corrected map is included in Attachment 3.)

#### **GENERAL DISCUSSION**

Following completion of the formal presentations, an opportunity for further discussion of the progress at the site in general was provided. Regarding the FLTS and the new extraction well, Mr. Racaniello asked if EW-2 would go off-line once the new well was installed. Mr. Brayack responded, indicating that EW-2 would remain in place; since the new well will be farther away from the FLTS building than EW-2, it will

be connected via EW-2 and valving will be installed in order to regulate the source of flow in the line connecting the FLTS to EW-2 and the new extraction well.

#### **CLOSING REMARKS**

Mr. McCloud thanked the attendees for their participation. A tentative date was selected for the next RAB meeting in April 2016, to be confirmed pending identification of the meeting location in the event the Calverton Community Center is not available. The final date and location will be confirmed and communicated about one month prior to the meeting. The meeting was then adjourned.

#### T TNEMHOATTA

OCTOBER 27, 2015 RAB MEETING SIGN-IN SHEET

#### 43<sup>rd</sup> RAB Meeting for NWIRP Calverton October 27, 2015 Sign-in List

Name (Print)	Address and/or email if interested in being on mailing list	Affiliation	How did you hear about the meeting?
Rubert Forstner		Resolution Consultats	
JOE MCCLOUD		NAUFAL	
HENRY WILKIE		NYSDEC	
Andy Freleva		SCOEDP	
Low Cork Mike Zobel		RAB.	
Mike Zobel		Res Con	
Dave Brazank		TetraToch.	
Jen Good		H+S	*
Virgent Rocard		RAB	
for Bail		avice	
ParlMarterine	pmantevano@arcadis.com	Arcadis	
Drew Dillingham	dillinghand to motricel.		
<u> </u>			

# OCTOBER 27, 2015 RAB MEETING AGENDA

#### **Agenda**

#### Restoration Advisory Board Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant Calverton

October 27, 2015
Calverton Community Center, Calverton NY 7:00 p.m.

#### **Welcome and Agenda Review**

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

#### **Distribution of Minutes**

All Members

#### **Community Update**

Vincent Racaniello, RAB Co-chair

#### **Technical Progress**

#### **General Overview of ER Sites**

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

#### **Site 2 Munitions Response Update**

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

#### **Fence Line Treatment System Update**

Jen Good PG, H&S Environmental

#### **Site 7 Remedial Action Update**

Jen Good PG, H&S Environmental

#### **2015 Sampling Update**

Robert Forstner PE, Resolution Consultants

#### **Closing Remarks**

Joseph McCloud, NAVFAC Mid-Atlantic

Presenters will be available after the program for questions.

# NAVY PRESENTATIONS - OCTOBER 27, 2015 RAB MEETING



#### **RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD MEETING**

NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESERVE PLANT (NWIRP) CALVERTON, NEW YORK

October 27, 2015

### **General Overview of ER Sites**



#### Sitewide

-2015 annual sampling program completed in May & September

#### • Site 2

- Additional excavation completed in 2014
- -Additional MEC work ongoing through summer/fall 2015

#### Site 6A/10B/Southern Area

- -Fence-line system construction completed and online October 2013
  - Replacement extraction well installation planned for November 2015
- -OU3 ROD RD completed

#### Site 7

-AS/SVE system shutdown for 2014 & 2015; monitoring ongoing



### SITE 2 (FIRE TRAINING AREA) MUNITIONS RESPONSE

**October 2015 Restoration Advisory Board** 

NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

October 27, 2015

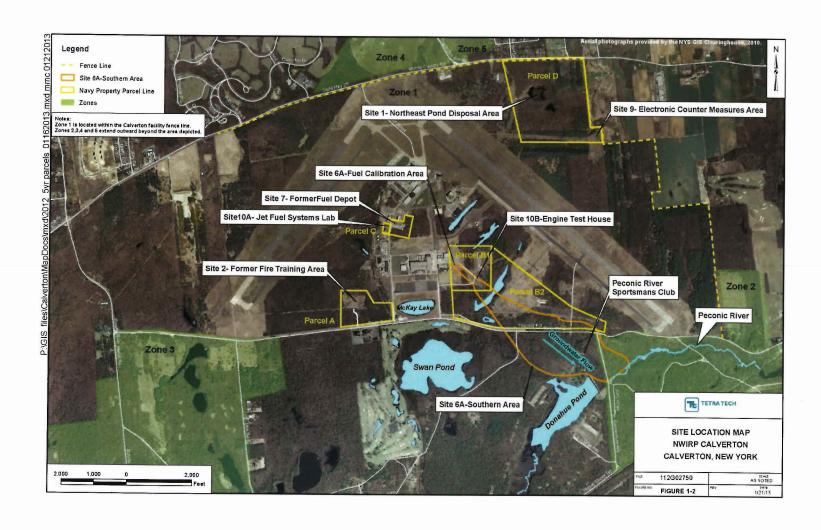
# **Site 2 Munitions Response Outline**



- Site 2 Location
- Munitions Response Actions at Site 2 Overview
- 2015 Munitions Response Action
  - Progress to date
  - Path forward

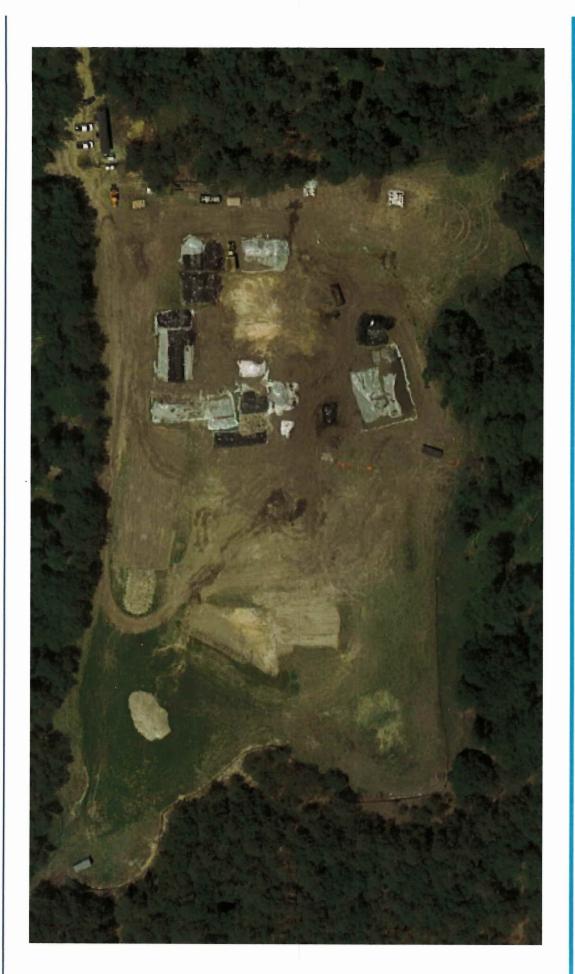
# Site 2 Location





# Site 2 Location





# Site 2 Munitions Response - Background

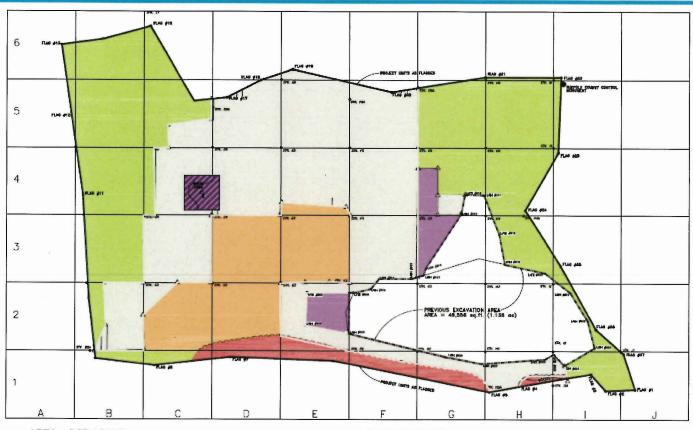


- Discovery of 20mm fragments during 2010 soil investigation
- Phase I Digital Geophysical Mapping (2010)
  - -Identified 2,438 subsurface anomalies
    - 1,306 located in Saturated Response Area (SRA)
  - -Explosive Safety Submission submitted (2011)
    - (Amendment 001 approved 2013, Amendment 002 approved 2015)
- Phase II (May 2011 to Nov 2012)
  - -Manual/mechanical excavation, screening and backfill
    - 6.9 acres approximately 12,500 cy<sup>3</sup>
- Supplemental DGM survey (2013)
- Phase III (April 2014 to Oct 2014)
  - Remedial Action
    - Excavated potentially PCB- and petroleum-impacted soil (Grids C4, G4, G3, and E2)
  - Manual/mechanical excavation screening & backfill of 4,100 cy³ soil



# Site 2 Phase II and III Excavation Area







AREA = 2.07 ACRES SUBSURFACE MANUAL EXCAVATION OF ANOMALIES COMPLETED TO DEPTH OF NON-DETECTION. RISK CODE NEGLIGIBLE



AREA = 0,86 ACRES SUBSURFACE MECHANICAL EXCAVATION OF ANOMALIES COMPLETED TO AVERAGE DEPTH OF 18-INCHES BGS, RISK CODE NEGLIGIBLE.



AREA = 2,39 ACRES
SUBSURFACE MECHANICAL EXCAVATION OF ANOMALIES
COMPLETED TO AVERAGE DEPTH OF 18-INCHES BGS, GREATER
THAN AN AVERAGE OF 18 INCHES BGS TO DEPTHS OF
NON-DETECTION REMAIN UNKNOWN AND UNDEFINED, RISK CODE
BI1A OR "CRITICAL".



AREA = 0.205 ACRES
PHASE II AND PHASE III PLANNED EXCAVATION AREAS TO ADDRESS ENVIRONMENTAL COCs.

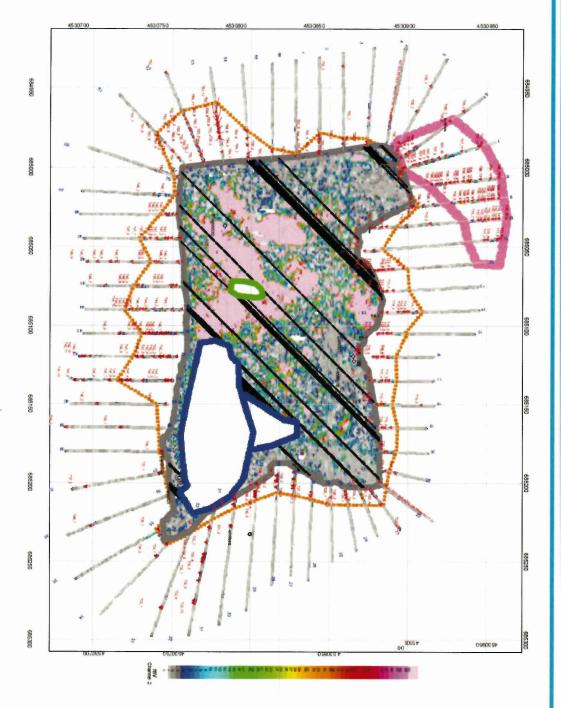
# Site 2 Phase II and III Results



MEC/MPPEH Discovered during 2012 Phase II Remedial Action and Munitions Response Action			
Category	Item	Quantity	Disposition
MEC	20-mm M56A4 HE Projectiles	2	Explosive Counter Charge
MEC	20-mm M97 HEI Projectiles	2	Explosive Counter Charge
MPPEH	20-mm Projectiles or Pieces of Projectiles (Nomenclatures non-identifiable)	17,006	Explosive Counter Charge
MDAS	.50 caliber armor piercing (AP) projectiles	59	Thermal Flashing

MEC/MPPEH Discovered during 2014 Phase III Remedial Action and Munitions Response Action			
Category	Item	Quantity	Disposition
MPPEH	20-mm Projectiles or Pieces of Projectiles (Nomenclatures non-identifiable)	323	Explosive Counter Charge
MDAS	20-mm rounds	689	Thermal Flashing

# Site 2 Supplemental DGM Survey (2013)





# **Site 2 Munitions Response (2015)**





11

# Site 2 Munitions Response (2015) Photo Log







Overs - Material > 3/4" spread and screened by UXO Tech





# **Site 2 Munitions Response (2015)**



#### Current Project Schedule

- -Mobilization (June 2015)
- -Mechanical soil excavation, screening & backfill (July Sept 2015)
- -Transportation and disposal (October 2015)
- -Site restoration (October 2015)
- -Demobilize (November 2015)
- -Draft Construction Closeout Report

#### Summary

- -4,152 yd³ of soil excavated, screened & backfilled
- -1,171 20mm projectiles (MDAS)
- -One 3.5" practice rocket fragment
- -11,980 lbs recyclable metal

#### Future Work

- -Feasibility Study/PRAP/RD (2016)
- -ROD (2017)
- -Remedy construction (2018)





# SITE 6A - SOUTHERN AREA FENCE LINE GROUNDWATER EXTRACTION TREATMENT SYSTEM

October 2015 Restoration Advisory Board

NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

October 27, 2015

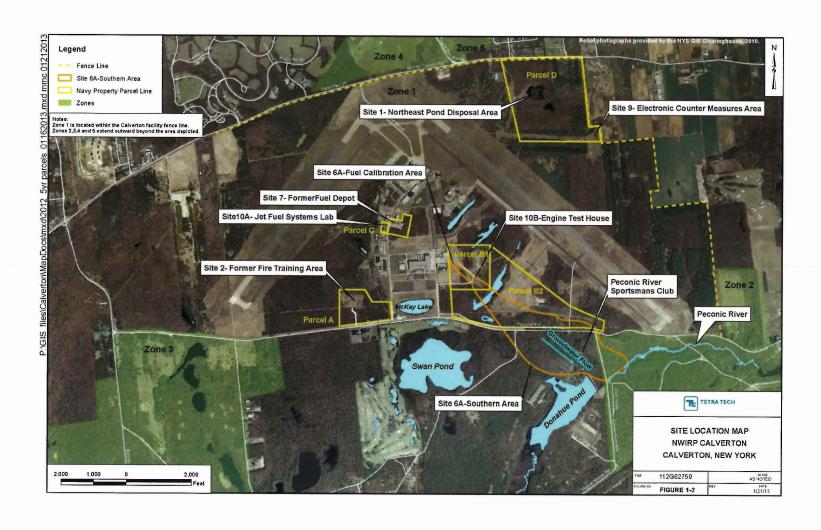
# **Presentation Agenda**



- Introduction
- System Overview
- System Operation
- System Performance
- Capture Zone
- Future Activities

# **Site Layout**





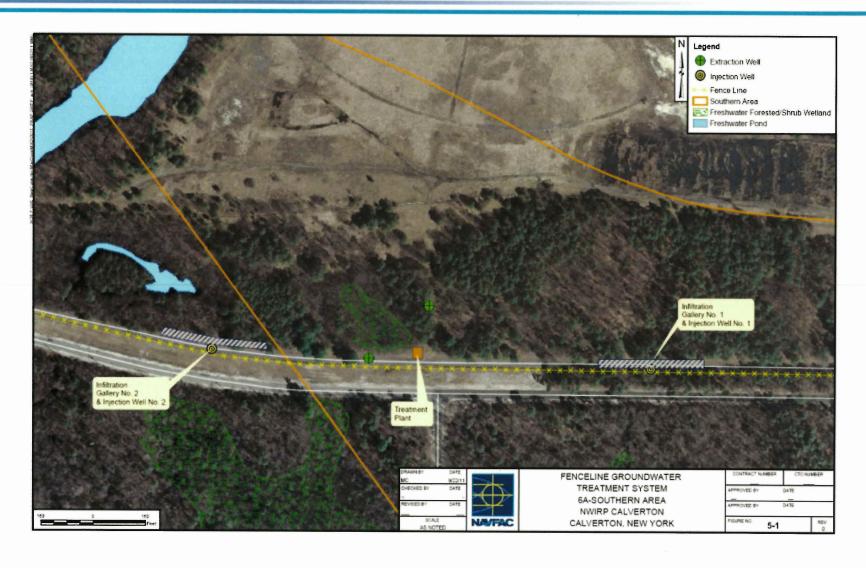
# **Fence Line Treatment System Overview**



- Record of Decision (ROD) in May 2012
- Selected remedy for Fence Line Area LUCs and monitoring with extraction, treatment, and infiltration
- Remedial Design for Fence Line Treatment System (FLTS) in May 2012
- Fence Line Treatment System overview:
  - Two extraction wells, up to 100 gallons per minute
  - VOCs removed via air stripping
  - Treated groundwater re-injected through infiltration galleries, meeting MCLs
- Construction began in October 2012
- System start-up occurred 8 October 2013

# **Fence Line Treatment System Overview**



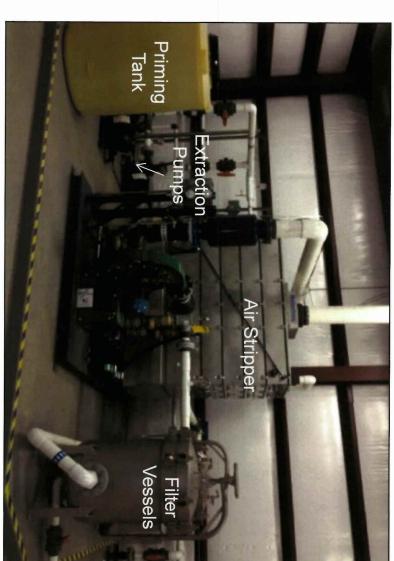


# Fence Line Treatment System Overview



Treatment Plant Building





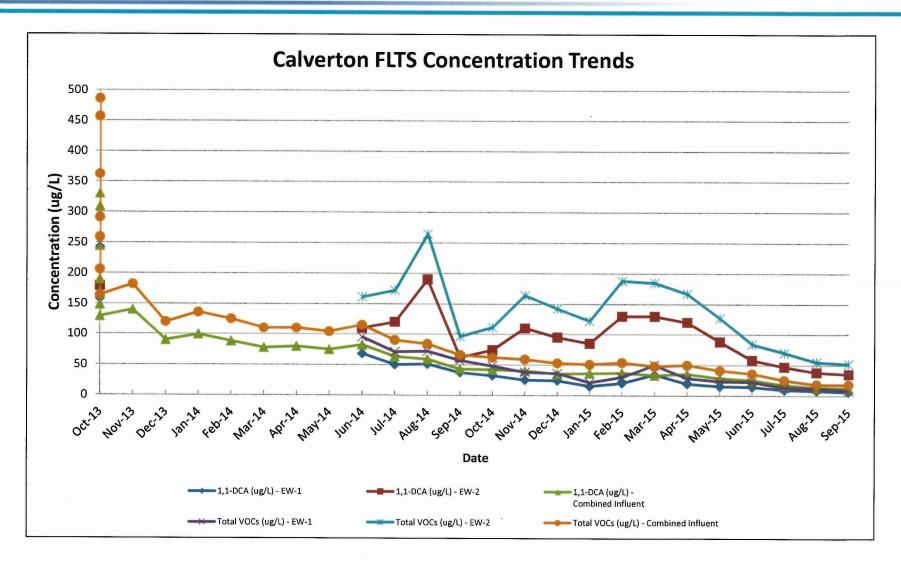
System Components



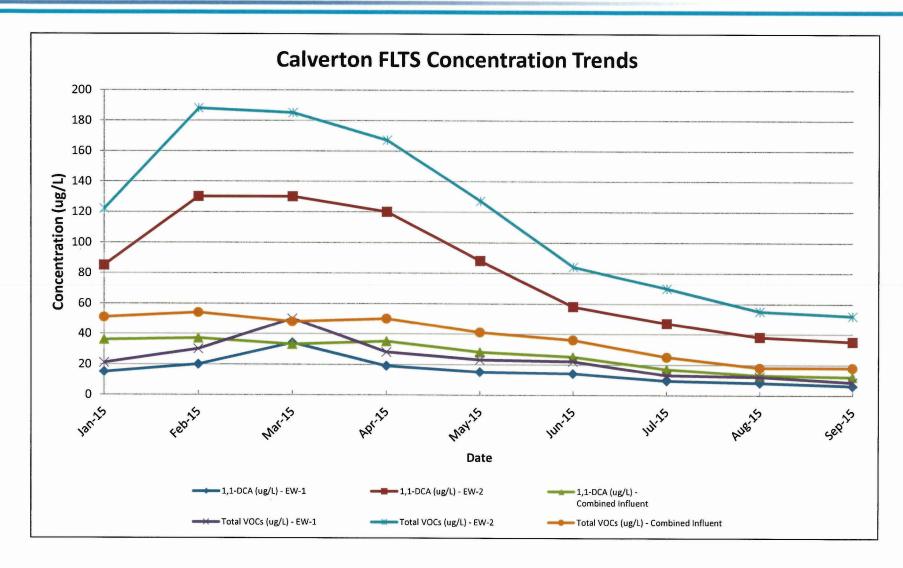
Flow Data			
Date	Total Monthly Flow (gal)	Total Cumulative Flow (gal)	Average Influent Flowrate (gpm)
Oct-13	2,976,601	2,976,601	89.9
Nov-13	2,288,925	5,265,526	78.2
Dec-13	1,715,264	6,980,790	61.5
Jan-14	2,358,016	9,338,806	77.0
Feb-14	3,814,953	13,153,759	96.2
Mar-14	3,794,639	16,948,398	91.3
Apr-14	3,683,505	20,631,903	91.0
May-14	3,658,145	24,290,048	87.9
June-14	3,149,276	27,439,324	85.0
July-14	3,113,492	30,552,816	79.4
Aug-14	3,113,492	33,666,308	81.7
Sept-14	1,949,358	35,615,666	78.8

Flow Data			
Date	Total Monthly Flow (gal)	Total Cumulative Flow (gal)	Average Influent Flowrate (gpm)
Oct-14	3,744,800	39,360,466	87.0
Nov-14	2,325,171	41,685,637	88.4
Dec-14	3,791,812	45,477,450	91.0
Jan-15	3,711,714	49,189,164	87.1
Feb-15	3,331,398	52,520,562	87.0
Mar-15	2,435,158	54,955,720	77.3
Apr-15	3,152,581	58,108,301	76.1
May-15	3,020,310	61,128,611	77.2
June-15	2,700,213	63,828,824	73.1
July-15	3,167,585	66,996,409	71.1
Aug-15	2,660,132	69,656,541	64.5
Sept-15	2,849,371	72,505,912	68.6









22



VOC Mass Removal			
Date	Monthly VOC Mass Removal (lb)	Cumulative VOC Mass Removal (lb)	
Oct-13	4.04	4.04	
Nov-13	3.46	7.50	
Dec-13	1.70	9.20	
Jan-14	2.66	11.86	
Feb-14	3.95	15.81	
Mar-14	3.45	19.26	
Apr-14	3.35	22.61	
May-14	3.16	25.77	
June-14	3.00	28.77	
July-14	2.32	31.09	
Aug-14	2.35	33.44	
Sept-14	1.06	34.50	

VOC Mass Removal			
Date	Monthly VOC Mass Removal (lb)	Cumulative VOC Mass Removal (lb)	
Oct-14	1.94	36.44	
Nov-14	1.14	37.58	
Dec-14	1.64	39.22	
Jan-15	1.59	40.81	
Feb-15	1.49	42.30	
Mar-15	0.98	43.28	
Apr-15	1.31	44.59	
May-15	1.02	45.61	
June-15	0.81	46.42	
July-15	0.67	47.09	
Aug-15	0.41	47.50	
Sept-15	0.43	47.93	

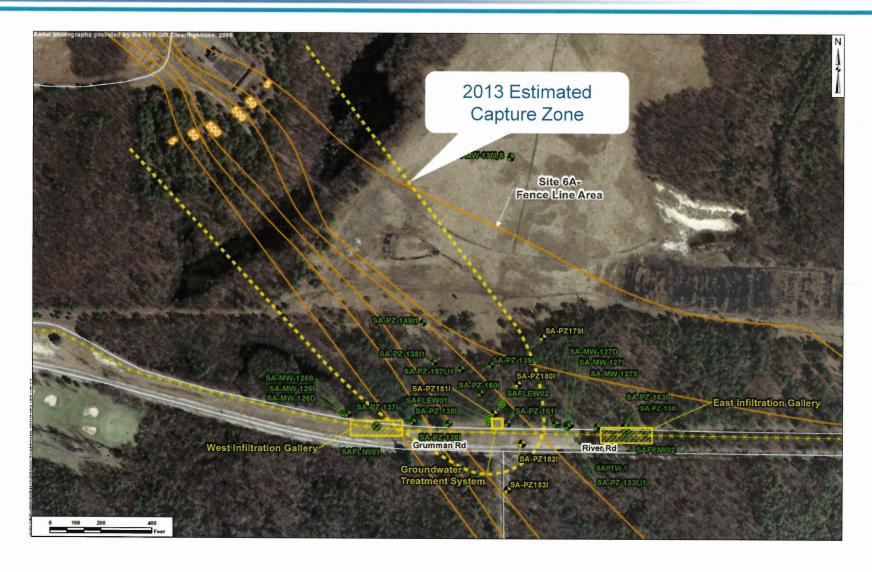
#### **Fence Line Treatment System Performance**



- Continued compliance with all discharge goals
- Continued VOC removal efficiencies of >99%
- Decreasing trend observed in influent concentrations and flow rates

#### **Fence Line Treatment System Capture Zone**

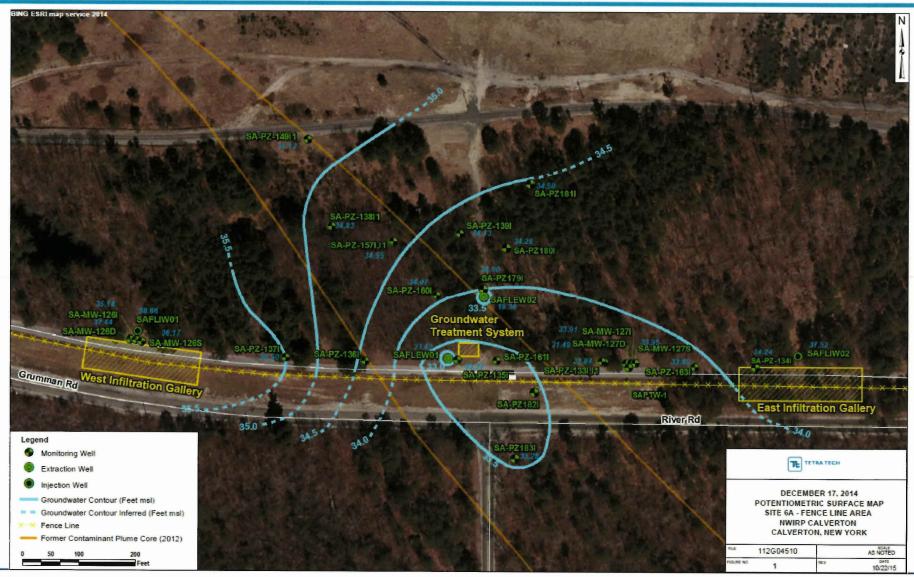




25

## Fence Line Treatment System Capture Zone - December 2014





## Fence Line Treatment System Capture Zone - March 2015





## Fence Line Treatment System Capture Zone - June 2015





#### **Fence Line Treatment System Future Activities**



- Continue to perform monthly compliance sampling and submit monthly compliance reports.
- Install replacement extraction well (EW-2R) ~100 feet north of existing EW-2.
  - Evaluate September 2015 groundwater data
  - Well installation planned for November 2015



### SITE 7 – FUEL DEPOT AIR SPARGING/SOIL VAPOR EXTRACTION SYSTEM UPDATE

October 2015 Restoration Advisory Board

NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

October 27, 2015

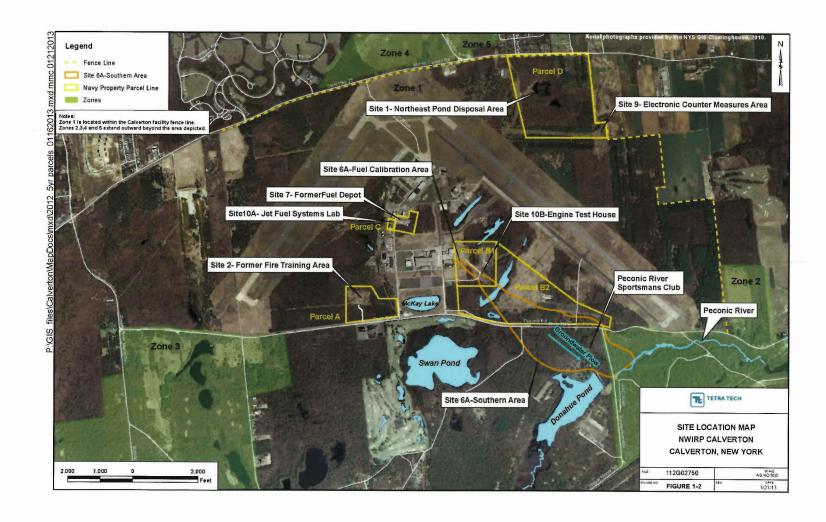
#### **Outline of Presentation**



- Introduction
- System Performance / Background Information
- Recent Activities
  - -Quarterly Groundwater Sampling
  - -Decommissioning of full-scale AS/SVE system
- Summary and Path Forward

#### Introduction





32

#### Introduction



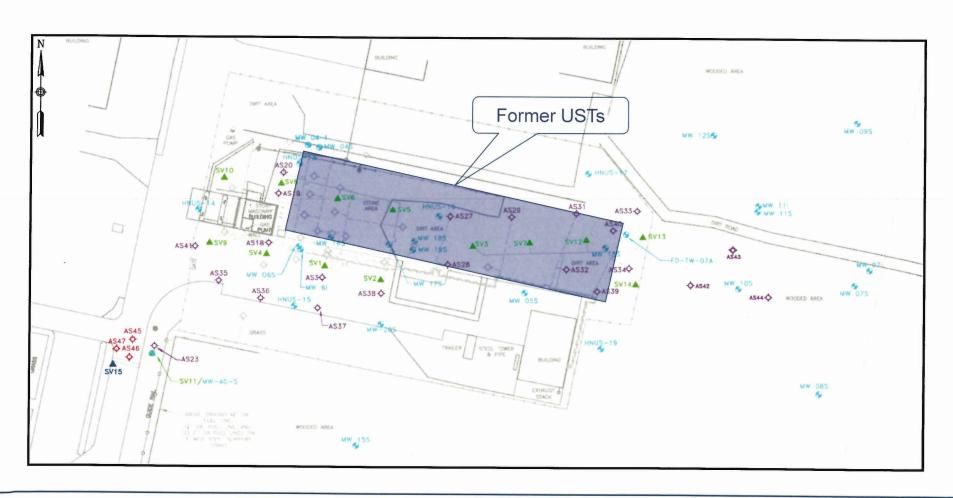
- Air Sparing/Soil Vapor Extraction (AS/SVE) system started operation in 2005 (pilot)/2006 (full scale)
- Operated seasonally (April to December)
- Three modifications were made to the system to improve performance
- System reached end of its functional life November 2013
- System was shut down in November 2013 and monitoring began per the Performance and Shutdown Evaluation document (Nov 2013)



#### Introduction



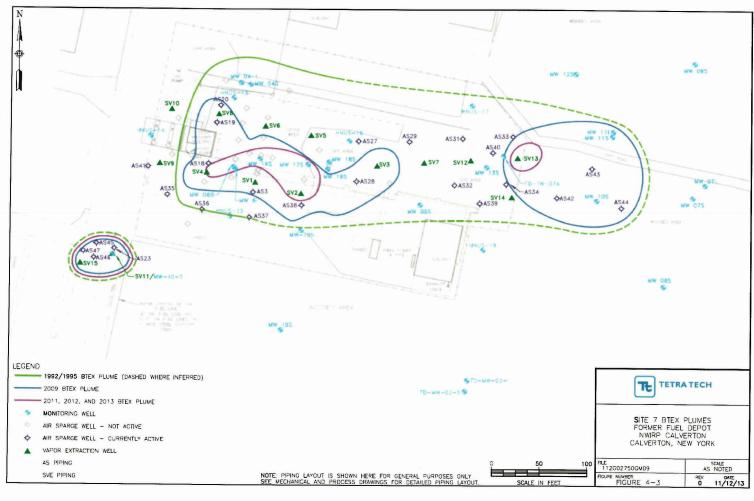
#### Injection, Extraction, and Monitoring Wells



#### **System Performance**



#### 1992/1995, 2009, and 2011 to 2013 Plume Boundaries



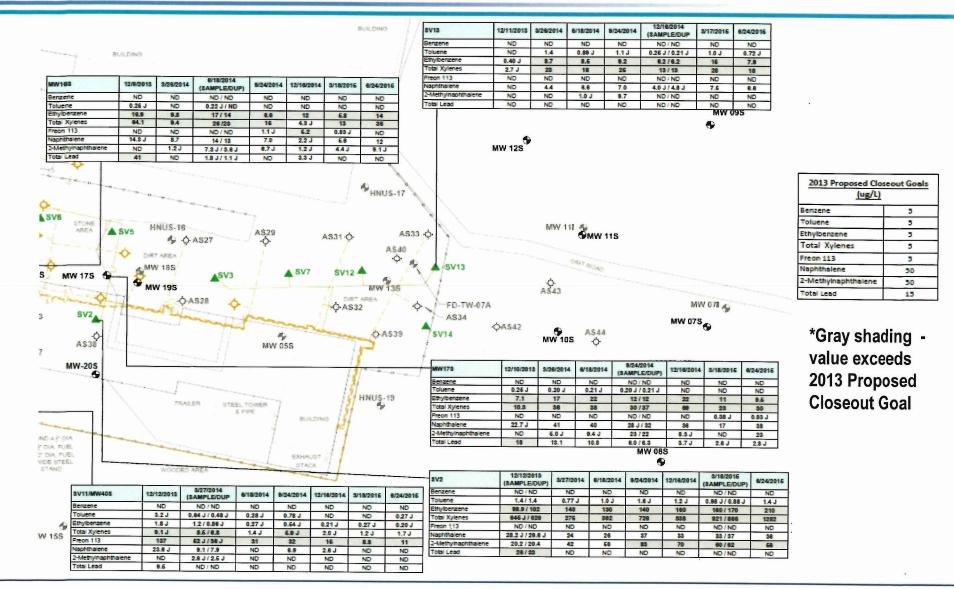
#### **Recent Activities**



#### Seasonal groundwater sampling post system shut-down

- -First round conducted in December 2013 system down for one month prior to sample collection
- -Samples analyzed for select VOCs (BTEX, Freon, Naphthalene), 2-methylnaphthalene, and lead
- -Quarterly sampling of 7 wells (SV2, SV4, SV11, SV13, SV15, MW16S, MW17S) which previously had exceedances of 2003 ROD Remediation Goals
- -March, June, September, December 2014, March, June 2015
- -Beginning September 2015, four downgradient sentry wells added to monitoring well network MW-07S, MW-07I, MW-08S, MW-09S
- -Next event December 2015
- -Sampling frequency reduced to semi-annual for 2016 (March, December)





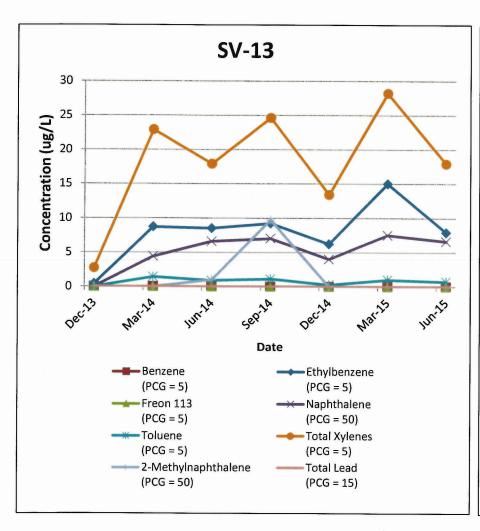


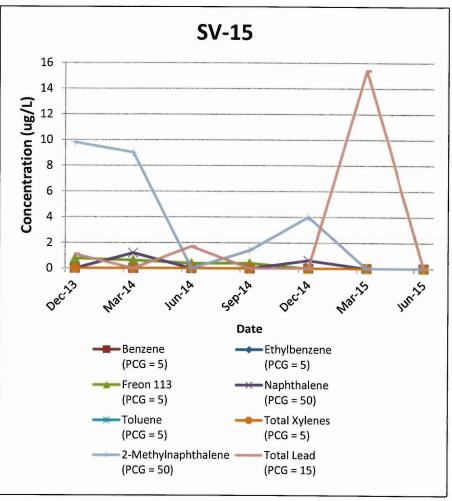
Toluene ND	bluene	MID				12/16/2014	3/18/2016	(SAMPLE/DUR
Total Residence ND	The second secon	INC.	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND/ND
Stylenes		ND				The second second		ND ND
Total Xylenes	thylbenzene	ND						8.7 / 8.8
NO   NO   NO   0.465   2.8	otal Xylenes	6.0	2.6	1.6 J		THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NAMED IN COLUMN TW		43 / 43
Sylin   Syli	reon 113	ND	ND					1.8 J / 1.4 J
Methymaphthalene ND 6.7 J 4.3 J 11 4.3 J 5.8 J 7.7 J 15 ND 11.1 J ND 9.996 J ND	aphthalene	17.4 J					110107577-3705	9.3 / 11
AS41	-Methylnaphthalene							7.7 J17.5 J
AS41 O AS35 MW 06S AS36 O HNU  AS45  AS45  AS45  AS46 SV11/MW-40-S  V16 12/12/2013 3/27/2014 8/18/2014 8/24/2014 12/18/2014 3/18/2016 8/24/20		A 23 CO.						ND/ND
	VIE	AS AS	45 0 1847 0 4 115	AS SV11/M	A523 W-40-S	Sv9	MW C AS36	\$V8 \$A\$19
enzerie ND ND ND ND ND ND ND ND	V10	12/12/2013	3/27/2014	6/18/2014	8/24/2014	12/16/2014	3/18/2016	
	enzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
oluene ND ND ND ND ND ND ND				1.034651	3.3.00			Contract of the Contract of th
trylbenzene ND ND ND ND ND ND ND								
otal Xylenes ND ND ND ND ND ND ND						ALCOHOL: NAME OF THE PARTY OF T		
THE THE THE THE THE THE THE				Company of the last of the las		-		
reon 113 0.77 J 0.63 J 0.38 J 0.40 J ND ND ND	Methylnaphthalene	9.8						177
reon 113 0.77 J 0.88 J 0.88 J 0.40 J ND ND ND Abtitishere ND 1.2 ND ND 0.83 J ND ND ND	otal Lead	9.8 1.1 J	9.0 J ND	ND 1.7 J	1.4 ND	4.0 J ND	ND 15,4	ND ND

(ug/L)				
Benzene	5			
Toluene	5			
Ethylbenzene	5			
Total Xylenes	5			
Freon 113	5			
Naphthalene	50			
2-Methylnaphthalene	50			
Total Lead	15			

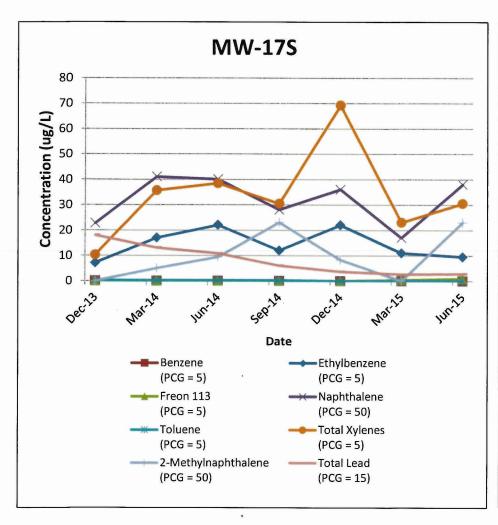
\*Gray shading value exceeds 2013 Proposed Closeout Goal

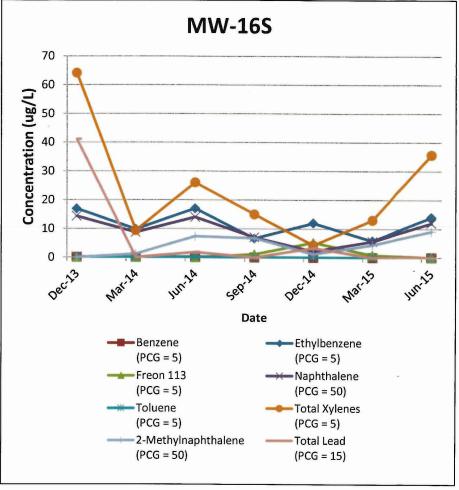




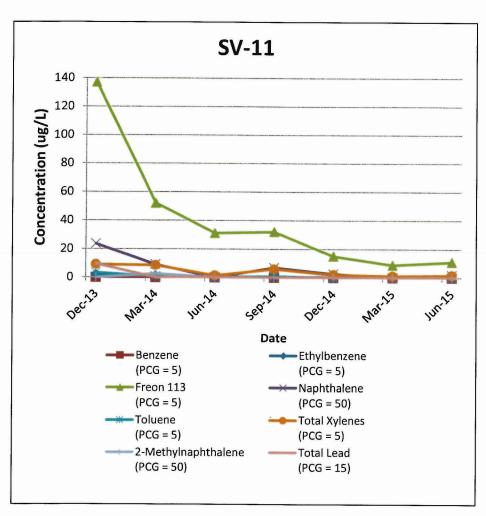


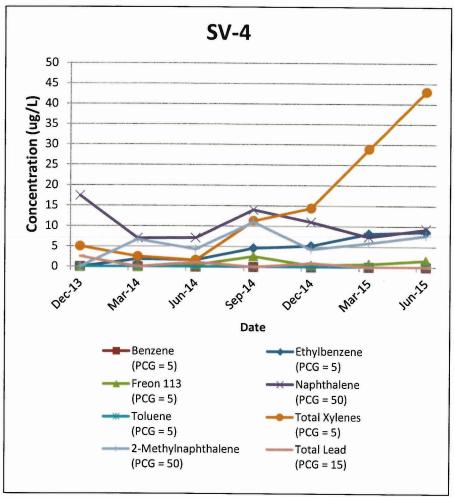




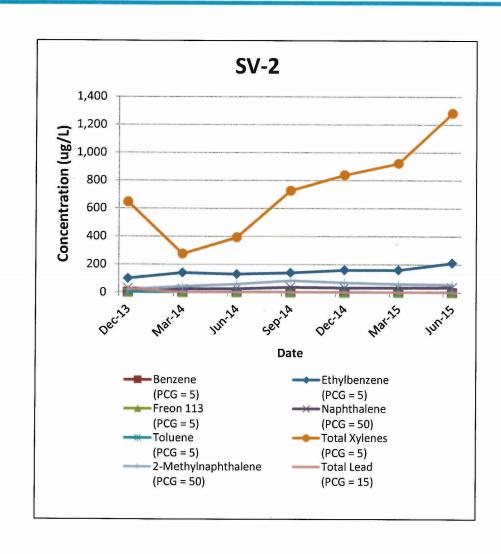












#### **Decommissioning of Full-Scale AS/SVE System**



- Contractor mobilized August 10, 2015
- Piping removed and wells decommissioned during first week
- Fabric structure repurposed for a museum
- All other material decontaminated and recycled or disposed









August 13

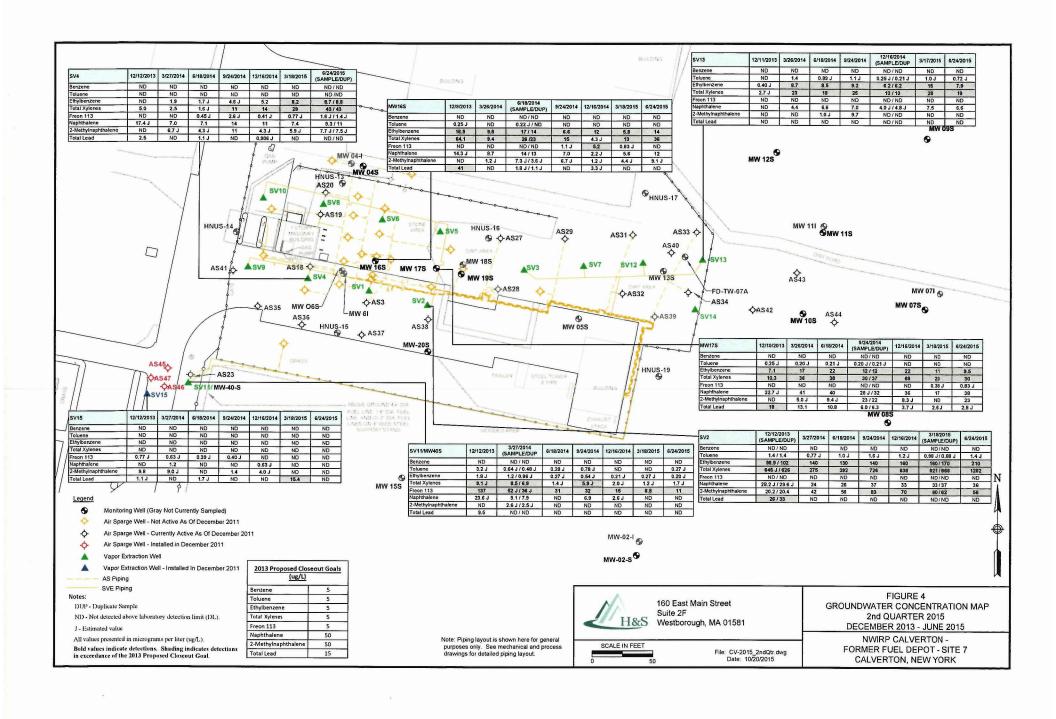


October 14

#### **Summary and Path Forward**



- Decommissioning of existing full-scale AS/SVE system complete
  - -Construction completion report and closeout pending
- Continue groundwater monitoring throughout FY2015/2016
- Remedial Alternative Analysis (RAA) to consider additional action (2016)





#### **2015 SAMPLING UPDATE**

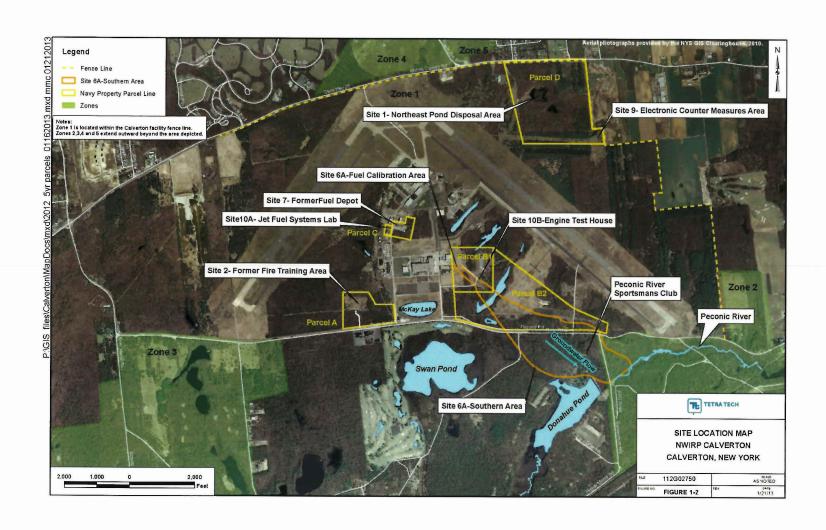
#### **October 2015 Restoration Advisory Board**

NWIRP CALVERTON, NEW YORK

October 27, 2015

#### **Facility Map**





#### **Supplemental Sampling in 2015**

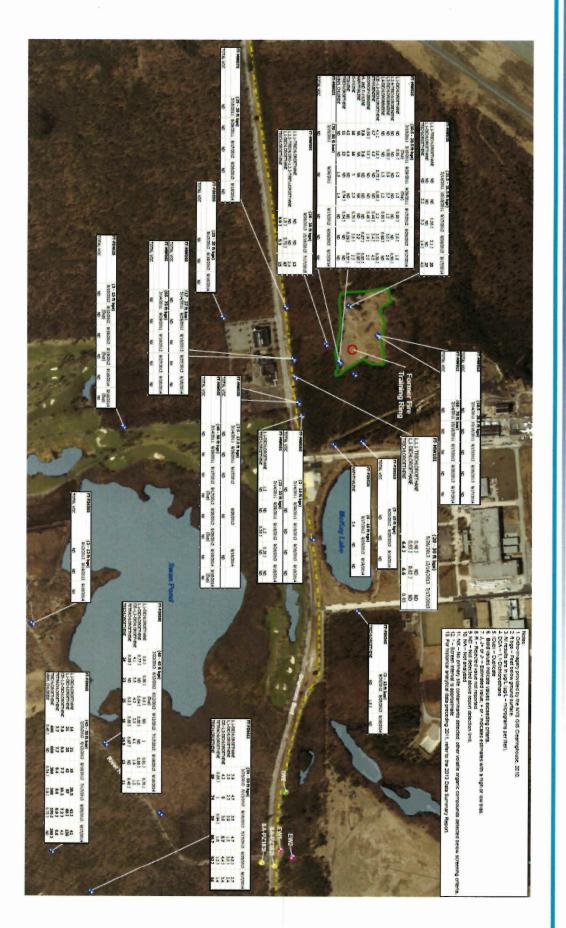


#### Well & Piezometer Sampling

- -Site 2 (Fire Training Area)
  - FT-MW09 and FT-MW10I (not sampled in Sept. 2014)
- -Sites 6A (Source Area)
  - FC-MW02SR1 and FC-MW03SR1 (monitor recent concentrations)
- -Southern Area
  - SA-PZ179I, SA-PZ180I and SA-PZ181I (evaluate placement of replacement extraction well)

# Site 2 Results





#### Site 6A Source Area Results

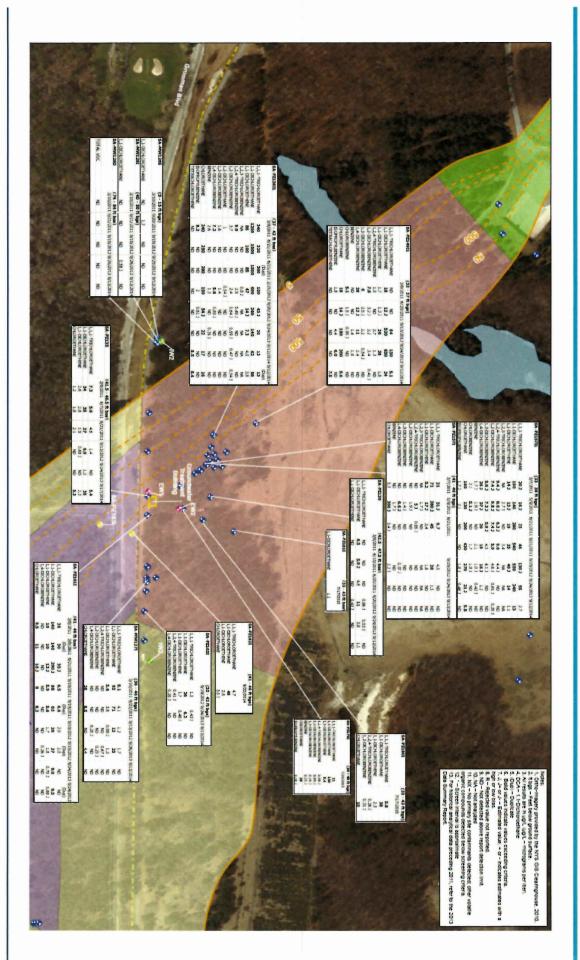




49

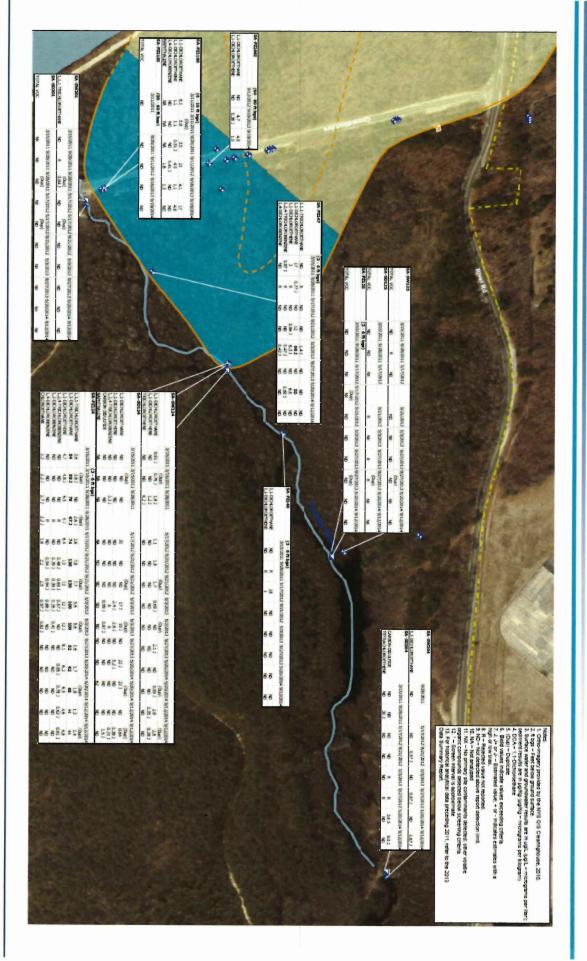
# **Fence Line Area Results**





# **Peconic River Area Results**





#### **Summary – 2015 Supplemental Results**



#### Site 2 (Fire Training Area)

- -FT-MW09I showed MCL exceedances of 1,1,1-TCA, 1,1-DCA and TCE in July
- -FT-MW10I showed no MCL exceedances in July
- Increase at FT-MW09I may be related to drums removed from Site 2 in 2014; evaluate next steps based on 2015 basewide data (currently being validated)

#### Site 6A (Source Area)

- -FC-MW03SR1 continues to exceed MCLs for 1,1-DCE, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene; 1,2-dichlorobenzene, xylene and naphthalene also exceeded MCL in July
- -FC-MW02SR1 concentrations all below MCLs
- -Investigation to evaluate source is planned for 2016; work plan to be developed

#### Southern Area

- -Results at SA-PZ179I through SA-PZ181I confirm plume still in this general area
- -1,1-DCA found at all three locations; exceeded MCL at two locations

52

#### **April 2015 Peconic River Sampling**



#### Peconic River Area

- -Pore Water
  - 6 VOCs detected across two of the four locations.
  - No porewater benchmarks exceeded in April 2015

#### -Sediment

- Only lab contaminants (e.g., acetone) are naturally-occurring (carbon disulfide) VOCs detected
- The RD did not adopt benchmarks for sediment; RD recommendation to discontinue sediment sampling is being considered for implementation

#### -Surface Water

- 3 VOCs detected across 2 locations
- DCA & DCE observed at SA-SW124
- TCA at SA-SW201
- All detections were below RD benchmarks

#### **Upgradient of Peconic River Area (HCA/LCA)**



- RD establishes criteria for implementation
- Groundwater concentrations in eastern portion of High Concentration and Low Concentration Areas (HCA/LCA) provide "early notice"
  - –Data to be compared to RD benchmarks
- If data suggests sustained exceedance of benchmarks may occur in PRA, evaluate mitigation options
  - Conceptual options in RD include air stripping along north bank of river and in-situ degradation in HCA
- HCA/LCA data available through September 2014 (September 2015 data currently being validated)
  - -SA-PZ118S/I and 166I less than half of benchmark since 2011
  - -SA-PZ123I/I1 near or above benchmark from 2011 through 2014
  - -SA-PZ131D below benchmark from 2011 through 2014
  - -SA-PZ132I above benchmarks from 2012 through 2014
- Sustained exceedance of benchmarks at PRA does not appear likely in near term, continued monitoring will re-evaluate on an annual basis

10/27/2015

#### **Annual Monitoring Program**



#### Well & Piezometer Sampling

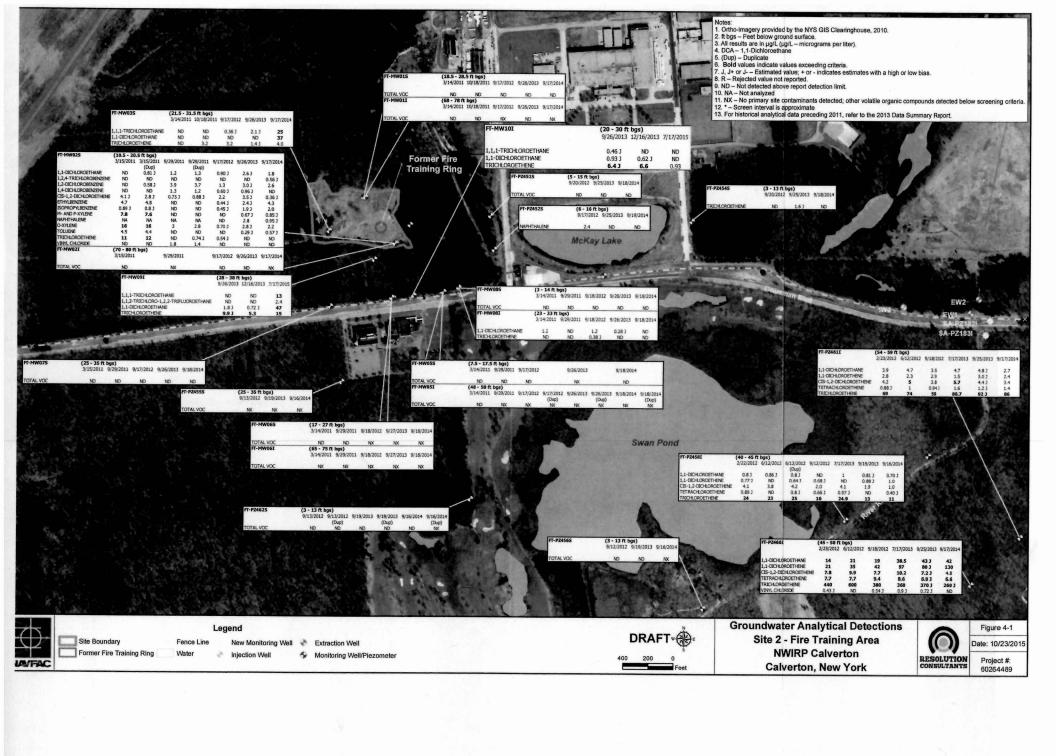
- -81 locations, all sampled in September 2015
- –Site 2 (Fire Training Area)
  - On-property 16 locations
  - Off-property 7 locations
- -Sites 6A (Fuel Calibration Area) / 10B (Engine Test House)
  - 12 locations
- -Southern Area
  - On-site 21 locations
  - Off-site 18 locations
- -Peconic River area 7 locations

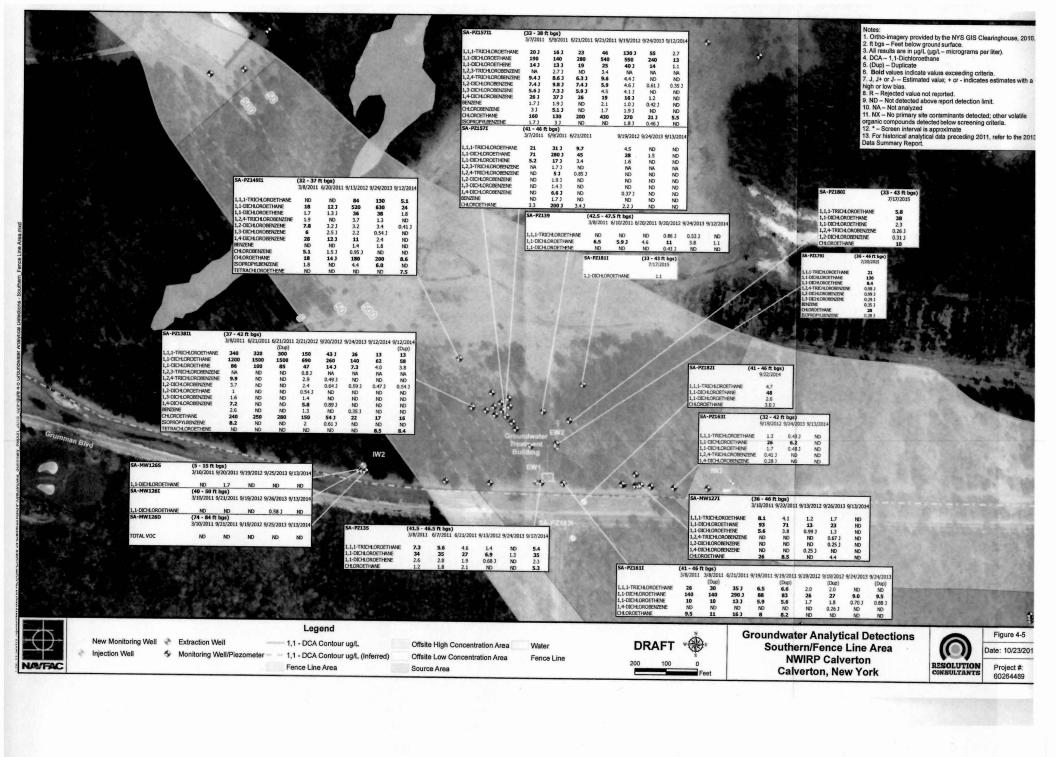
#### Surface Water and Sediment

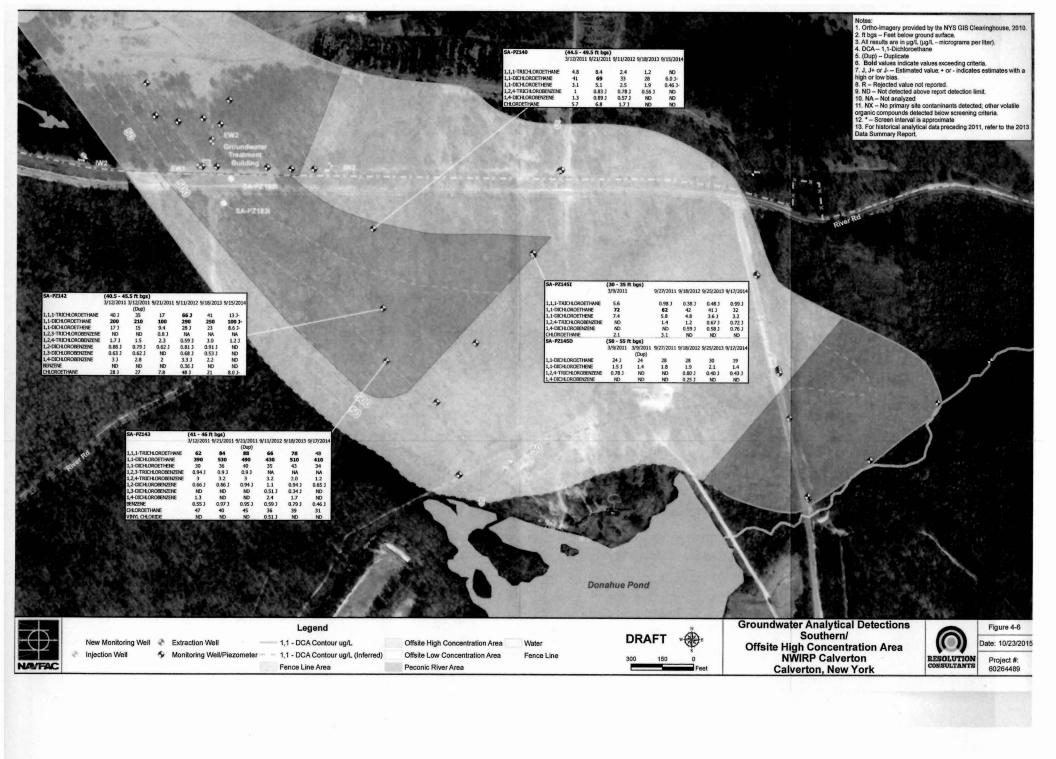
- -4 locations, all sampled in April and September 2015
- -Co-located surface water & sediment samples (plus 4 in-river piezometers)

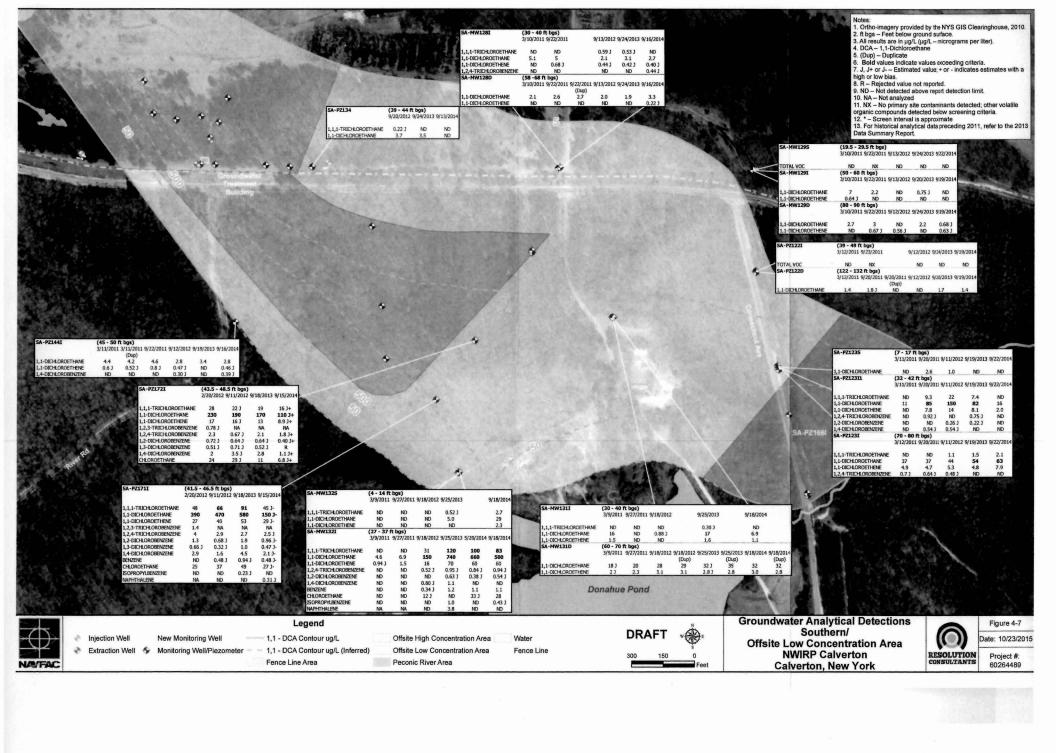
#### Water Elevation Gauging

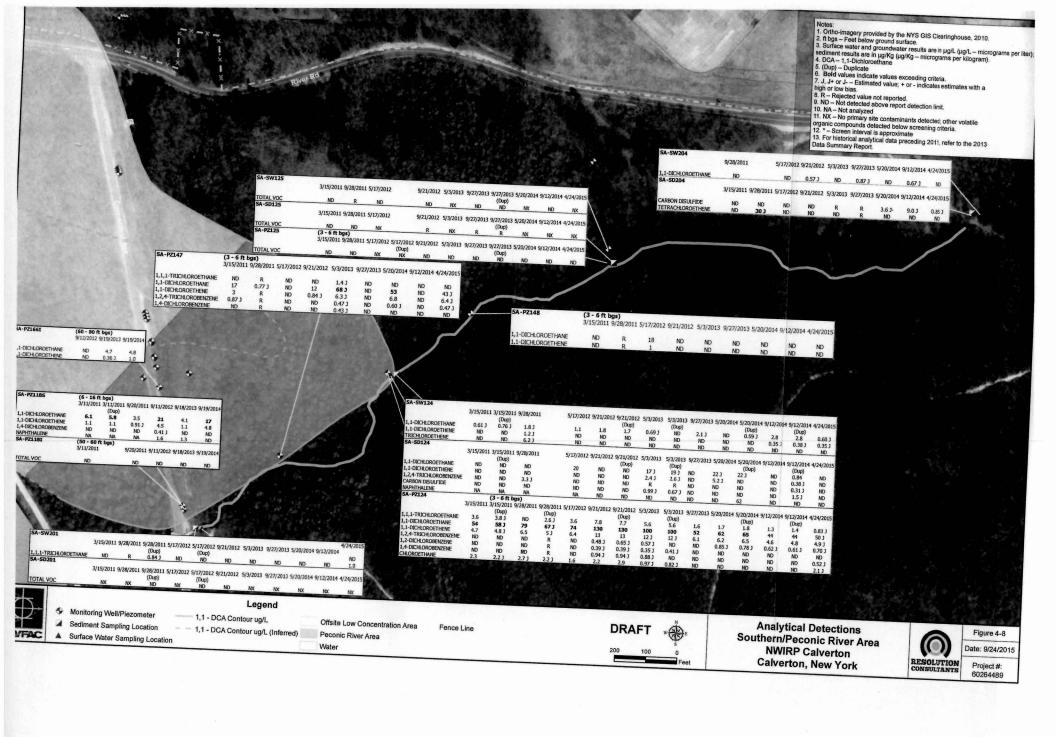
- -103 wells/piezometers (7 not measured due to damage)
- -7 staff gauges











# Questions?



